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July 14, 1905

No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Mortality of Matanzas from June 20 to 30, 1905, 27; annual rate, 20.53.

During the month of June, 1905, 25 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for United States ports, having a total of 622 crews and 133 passengers, mostly in transit for various ports in Cuba. No certificates of vaccination have been issued for the Canal Zone nor for the Republic of Panama.

The total number of deaths from all causes in the city during the past month was 73, of which 12 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis. This shows a difference of 15 less as compared with the mortality during the month of May.

The following cases of contagious diseases were reported during the same period: Scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 5; measles, 3 deaths.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Partial disinfection of steamship Martin Saenz on account of tuberculosis.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, June 27, as follows:

During the week ended June 24, 1905, bills of health were issued to 8 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The Spanish steamship *Martin Saenz*, to which I gave bill of health on June 21, had a death on board after leaving Teneriffe and before arriving here. A first-class passenger died of phthisis pulmonalis and was buried at sea. His cabin was disinfected on arrival here by the quarantine authorities, and as a precaution the vessel was kept in quarantine and all passengers were landed at the quarantine office, where their baggage was disinfected.

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Mortality—Yellow fever—Inspection of vessels for ports in Canal Zone—Plague at Payta, Peru—Suspect plague on steamship Chile.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, June 15 and 16, as follows:

Week ended June 13, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 55, as follows: Yellow fever, 4; gastric fever, 2; infectious fever, 2; paludic fever, 3; pernicious fever, 3; enteric diseases, 9; meningitis, 1; tetanus, 4; tuberculosis, 7; stillbirths, 2; from all other causes, 18.

On June 8, steamship *Mapocho*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 7 cabin and 1 steerage passengers from this port. Four immune (yellow fever) certificates were issued. Seven steerage passengers from ports south and 1 stowaway from Payta were put in quarantine to complete ten days from port of last exposure to plague infection. Vessel was fumigated. June 13, steamship *Ecuador* cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, via other ports. Crew, 53; cabin passengers, 13; steerage passengers, 14; all told, 80. No passengers for Canal Zone. Vessel, passengers, and crew not inspected. Vessel not fumigated.

It is reported here that the American consul at Payta died May 30 of plague. It was denied, however, that plague was present there at that time. The Ecuadorean consul, to whom the board of health cabled, replied that death was caused by typhoid fever, after an illness of seven days. Yesterday the following cable was received by the board of health:

Two cases of plague certain. One died. Other convalescent. There are no others.

The steamship *Chile* arrived at this port June 11, and, being refused entrance by the port authorities, continued to Ancon, Canal Zone.

On the voyage from Pisco, Chile, to Callao, one steerage passenger died, presumably of plague, and was buried at sea. At Callao a member of the crew was removed, ill with symptoms suspicious of plague, and on arrival here a member of the crew was ill. Being advised of this, the port physician, whom I accompanied for the purpose of examining the crew and passengers and witnessing the fumigation, refused to board the vessel until instructed by the board of health. I suggested that it would be better to see the sick man and report the diagnosis to the board, that it might act more certainly; but this was not done.

The president of the board asked me to cable Doctor Lloyd at Callao and learn the diagnosis of the case removed at that port, but before an answer was received the board met and decided that the vessel should leave port immediately and without communication.

I asked permission to go on board to examine the sick man, and offered to go in quarantine for ten days if this were granted. My purpose was to examine the man, take such precautionary steps as the case demanded and circumstances allowed, and cable Surg. J. C. Perry at Ancon. My request was refused. The vessel sailed immediately for Ancon and I cabled the facts to Doctor Perry. Next day I received a cable from Doctor Lloyd, in answer to the one I sent at the request of the board of health, informing me that the man removed at Callao had recovered and that it was not a case of plague.

GERMANY.

Reports from Berlin—Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

Consul-General Mason reports, June 21 and 23, as follows:

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended June 3 was considerably higher than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.8 per thousand of the population, thus being also higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to 15.1 per thousand. The following cities showed a lower rate of mortality than Berlin, namely, Charlottenburg (with 15.2), Schöneberg (with 11.5), Hanover, Crefeld, Barmen, Essen, Dortmund, and Düsseldorf. On the other hand, the following cities showed less favorable conditions than Berlin, namely, Rixdorf (with 23.3), Leipzig, Magdeburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Breslau, and Königsberg. The death rate of London was lower than that of Berlin, but Paris and Vienna had considerably higher rates than this city. The infant death rate rose from 3 per year and thousand last week to 4.5 in the present week. There were registered 98 deaths from tuberculosis, 103 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs, 47